Claim Amendments:

Please amend claims 31, 34, 36, 38, 43, 46 and 50, without prejudice or disclaimer, as follows:

Claim 1 (canceled)

Claim 2 (canceled)

Claim 3 (canceled)

Claim 4 (canceled)

Claim 5 (canceled)

Claim 6 (canceled)

Claim 7 (canceled)

Claim 8 (canceled)

Claim 9 (canceled)

Claim 10 (canceled)

Claim 11 (canceled)

Claim 12 (canceled)

Claim 13 (canceled)

Claim 14 (canceled)

Claim 15 (canceled)

Claim 16 (canceled)

Claim 17 (canceled)

Claim 18 (canceled)

Claim 19 (canceled)

Claim 20 (canceled)

Claim 21 (canceled)

Claim 22 (canceled)

Claim 23 (canceled)

Claim 24 (canceled)

Claim 25 (canceled)

Claim 26 (canceled)

Claim 27 (canceled)

Claim 28 (canceled)

Claim 29 (canceled)

Claim 30 (canceled)

Claim 31(currently amended): A method of detecting the presence of a target polynucleotide in a test sample, said method comprising:

(a) contacting the test sample with at least one isolated polynucleotide; and

(b) detecting the presence of said target polynucleotide in the test sample wherein the isolated polynucleotide comprises a nucleic acid sequence ~~is~~ selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and complements thereof.

Claim 32 (previously presented): The method of claim 31, wherein said target polynucleotide is attached to a solid phase prior to performing step (a).

Claim 33 (previously presented): The method of claim 31, wherein the presence of said target polynucleotide in said test sample is indicative of urinary tract cancer.

Claim 34 (currently amended): A method for detecting target mRNA in a test sample, comprising:

(a) performing reverse transcription with at least one primer in order to ~~product~~ produce cDNA;

(b) amplifying the cDNA obtained from step (a) using oligonucleotides as sense and antisense primers to obtain an amplicon; and

(c) detecting the presence of said amplicon, wherein the oligonucleotides utilized in steps (a) and (b) ~~are~~ comprise a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and complements thereof.

Claim 35 (previously presented): The method of claim 34 wherein said test sample is reacted with a solid phase prior to performing one of steps (a), (b) or (c).

Claim 36 (currently amended): The method of claim 34, wherein said ~~detectioin~~ detection step comprises utilizing a detectable label capable of generating a measurable signal.

Claim 37 (previously presented): The method of claim 34, wherein the presence of said amplicon is indicative of urinary tract cancer.

Claim 38 (currently amended): A method of detecting a target polynucleotide in a test sample suspected of containing said target polynucleotide, comprising:

(a) contacting said test sample with at least one oligonucleotide as a sense primer and with at least one oligonucleotide as an anti-sense primer and amplifying to obtain a first-stage reaction product;

(b) contacting said first stage reaction product with at least one other oligonucleotide to obtain a second stage reaction product, with the proviso that the other oligonucleotide is located 3' to the

oligonucleotides utilized in step (a) and is complementary to said first stage reaction product; and

(c) detecting said second stage reaction product as an indication of the presence of the target polynucleotide, wherein the oligonucleotides utilized in steps (a) and (b) ~~are~~ comprise a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and complements thereof.

Claim 39 (previously presented): The method of claim 38, wherein said test sample is reacted with a solid phase prior to performing one of steps (a), (b), or (c).

Claim 40 (previously presented): The method of claim 38, wherein said detection step comprises utilizing a detectable label capable of generating a measurable signal.

Claim 41 (previously presented): The method of claim 40, wherein said detectable label is reacted with a solid phase.

Claim 42 (previously presented): The method of claim 38, wherein the presence of said second stage reaction product is indicative of urinary tract cancer.

Claim 43 (currently amended): A method of detecting the presence of a target polynucleotide in a test sample, said method comprising:

(a) contacting the test sample with at least one isolated DNA molecule; and

(b) detecting the presence of said target polynucleotide in the test sample wherein the DNA molecule ~~is~~ comprises a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and ~~degenerate codon equivalents~~ complements thereof.

Claim 44 (previously presented): The method of claim 43, wherein said target polynucleotide is attached to a solid phase prior to performing step (a).

Claim 45 (previously presented): The method of claim 43, wherein the presence of said target polynucleotide in said test sample is indicative of urinary tract disease.

Claim 46 (currently amended): A method for detecting target mRNA in a test sample, comprising:

(a) performing reverse transcription with at least one primer in order to ~~product~~ produce cDNA;

(b) amplifying the cDNA obtained from step (a) using oligonucleotides as sense and antisense primers to obtain an amplicon; and

(c) detecting the presence of said amplicon, wherein the oligonucleotides utilized in steps (a) and (b) ~~are~~ comprise a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and ~~degenerate codon equivalents~~ complements thereof.

Claim 47 (previously presented): The method of claim 46 wherein said test sample is reacted with a solid phase prior to performing one of steps (a), (b) or (c).

Claim 48 (previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein said detection step comprises utilizing a detectable label capable of generating a measurable signal.

Claim 49 (previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the presence of said amplicon is indicative of urinary tract disease.

Claim 50 (currently amended): A method of detecting a target polynucleotide in a test sample suspected of containing said target polynucleotide, comprising:

(a) contacting said test sample with at least one oligonucleotide as a

sense primer and with at least one oligonucleotide as an anti-sense primer and amplifying to obtain a first stage reaction product;

(b) contacting said first stage reaction product with at least one other oligonucleotide to obtain a second stage reaction ~~proudct~~ product with the proviso that the other oligonucleotide is located 3' to the oligonucleotides utilized in step (a) and is complementary to said first stage reaction product; and

(c) detecting said second stage reaction product as an indication of the presence of the target polynucleotide, wherein the oligonucleotides utilized in steps (a) and (b) ~~are~~ comprise a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and ~~degenerate codon equivalents~~ complements thereof.

Claim 51 (previously presented): The method of claim 50, wherein said test sample is reacted with a solid phase prior to performing one of steps (a), (b), or (c).

Claim 52 (previously presented): The method of claim 50, wherein said detection step comprises utilizing a detectable label capable of generating a measurable signal.

Claim 53 (previously presented): The method of claim 52, wherein said detectable label is reacted with a solid phase.

Claim 54 (previously presented): The method of claim 50, wherein the presence of said second stage reaction product is indicative or urinary tract disease.